

The Mutiny.
We publish upon the first page further particulars of the mutiny on board the U. S. brig-of-war Somers, which, since it was first made known, has been the almost universal theme of conversation in this city.

From this account, which beyond all doubt is in the main correct, some conception may be formed of the black horrors prevented by the prompt, efficient, and every intelligent man must add, humane action of Commander Mackenzie. In looking at the transaction we trust regard will not be had merely to the wretches who suffered death for their crimes, but that others than the criminals will receive some sympathy and attention. There seems to be a very prevalent feeling just now to shed profuse and most pitying tears over the fate of every incarnate devil who suffers at the hand of Justice, and its minister the Law, for his black and damning guilt; and it is with the greatest difficulty that the slightest consideration can be secured to the rights of Society, the security of life or the wrongs of those who have fallen victims to the spirit which destroys both. In this case we hope to see none of this mock philanthropy, which can only be indulged at the cost of justice and which is as contrary to every true feeling of benevolence and humanity as it is to reason and common sense. The mind shudders at the thought of the unutterable horrors which would have followed the success of this daring and desperate attempt. The Somers is the swiftest vessel in the service, was fully manned and equipped and capable of the greatest efficacy in any belligerent cause. Suppose this vessel had been converted into a Pirate Ship, sailing under the black flag which denounces war and death to the whole world, under the command of so desperate and determined a ruffian as SPENCER, and acting in conjunction with a confederate of similar character. Who can tell how many of our packet-ships would have fallen victims to her prowess—how many hundreds of worthy men would have been murdered in cold blood—how many women would have been devoted to a fate infinitely more horrible than the most cruel death that the hellish ingenuity of devils could devise, and what inconceivable horrors would have made the thought of an ocean voyage a dread and terror to the heart of all the world! These atrocities, and not merely the suffering of the victims who intended to perpetrate them all, should be taken into the account; and we see not how it is possible, in this view of the case, for a single instant to entertain other feelings than those of unqualified admiration and of profound gratitude for the decision and the firmness by which they were all prevented. It seems to us most evident that an attempt to bring in these men in irons would have been the height of madness. A bold, desperate mutiny had been detected; but how extensively the crew were implicated in it was unknown, though there was reason to believe that a great number of them were sworn to effect its consummation. Would not the presence on board of the ring-leaders, in irons and under guard, have acted as a constant stimulant to these men to effect their rescue and accomplish their piratical design? Upon their arrival in port their execution would have been certain, for death is the punishment for every concealed cognizance of intended mutiny. Who then could have justified Com. Mackenzie for putting in peril the lives of thousands of men, women and children, the interests of navigation, and the safety of the commerce of the world—merely out of deference to the form of law by which these three men were doomed to suffer death?

We agree with the Courier that Congress should adopt some measures to signify, in a marked and emphatic manner, their sense of the gallant and most praiseworthy conduct of the Commander of the Somers and the Officers and Seamen who remained faithful to his command. Immediately upon the discovery of the Mutiny the Sergeant of Marines, who had been upon the sick list and unable to serve, left the list and performed duty with alacrity until his arrival in port—when he was conveyed to the Hospital—dangerously ill; and all the officers and seamen behaved in the most loyal and exemplary manner. To Mr. WALKS, in particular, through whom the heroic plot was first discovered, the highest praise is due. The Courier adds that "Capt. MACKENZIE accompanied by all his officers and crew, attended Divine service on Sunday at Brooklyn, to return thanks to an all-wise Providence for their escape from the dangers to which they have been exposed."

ALABAMA.—The Legislature of Alabama met at Tuscaloosa on the 5th inst. Hon. NAT. TERRY was re-elected President of the Senate and JOHN ERWIN, Esq., of Greene county, was chosen Speaker of the House. The Message of Governor FITZPATRICK is quite long and is almost entirely occupied in the discussion of State affairs. The Revision of the Statutes has been completed. The condition of the State Banks engages a good part of the Governor's attention. He recommends the winding up of the Mobile Branch and the reduction of the capital of all the State Banks. He recommends also modifications in the proceedings of the Courts of Law, economy in all public expenditures, and the division of the State into Congressional Districts—though this he urges, as he says, "in obedience to the declared wishes of a majority of the people of the State, legally expressed, and not in pursuance of the unauthorized mandate of Congress," against which he protests with great warmth. The action of Congress in establishing the Tariff, he trusts, "will receive, as it merits, the most unqualified condemnation of the General Assembly." He recommends Direct Taxation, commends the University of Alabama to the favor of the Legislature, and expresses doubts of the policy of the law by which owners of slaves executed for crimes are entitled to recover their value of the State.

Geo. Bancroft, Esq., lectures this evening at the Tabernacle before the Mercantile Library Association. We understand that the Lecture he will deliver was written for this special occasion.

In another column will be seen the Constitution and Laws of the State of Alabama. The persons engaged in this undertaking, we are informed, have so connected their system as to keep it entirely free from the Transcendentalism and vagueness in which the system of Fourier is supposed to be involved. The Office of the Association is at 25 Pine street. Address T. W. Wailley. All letters must be postpaid.

Geo. Bancroft, Esq., will lecture at the Tabernacle to night on a subject prepared expressly for the Mercantile Library Association. We anticipate a rich intellectual treat.

Mr. Bancroft's Lecture.
The purpose of Mr. Bancroft's Lecture before the New-York Lyceum last evening at the Tabernacle, was to show that the leading principles which gave birth to the Revolution, namely, personal freedom of mind and of thought, had begun to operate with power among some of the nations of Europe—though hindered in its development by the abuses and corruptions in which it was enveloped. He introduced it by reference to an incident in American History. In 1754, he said, a small regiment found themselves beyond the Alleghenies in the Great Meadow. Washington had managed to throw up good entrenchments, and had prepared what he called a charming field for an encounter. A small party sent out to reconnoitre returned without finding any enemy. By the rules of the wilderness, a party that hides and skulks is a hostile party; and at night the army became alarmed and remained under arms from 2 o'clock till sunrise. Next morning it was announced that about five miles off the trail of the French had been seen; and at 9 o'clock an express came in declaring that the French were close at hand. Through a storm of rain and as dark a night as can be conceived, Washington with 40 men, marching in single column and in silence, discovered their lodgement, surrounded and surprised them. The French sprung to their feet and seized their arms. "Fire!" said Washington, using his own musket as he gave the word—and that command kindled the world into flames. It was the signal of the first great war of Revolution. There in the Western forest began the contest which inflicted on the establishments of the middle age fatal wounds through all the continent of Europe. After a brief action of a quarter of an hour, Washington achieved the victory, ten of the French, including the commander, being killed, and 21 made prisoners.

When the tidings crossed the Atlantic, and the name of WASHINGTON was for the first time heard in the salons of Paris, it was pronounced by the partisans of Catholicism with the deepest execrations. It foreboded to them the loss of a Continent, and struck terror to the hearts of the flatterers of Louis XV.—the panders of royal lust. What aspirant, then, to the favor of the King would have changed places with the despised, the hated, the calumniated Washington? At the very moment when the French were weeping over the tomb of their Commander, who had fallen, was born the man who was one day to stretch out his hands for the relief of America, to aid the triumph of American Freedom. How did fatality then brood over duties and honors for the youthful Washington, and how many hopes clustered around the cradle of the infant Louis!

The war which we call the French war, which the Continent of Europe called the Seven Years' War—was then begun in America, on the Ohio. Humanity was then about to organize itself here; it was then to be seen what America would do for Freedom, for Humanity, for Equality. The way for it was prepared by the last war of Protestantism, which, as a European question, had been intercalated in the progress of American Liberty. The American question was whether the Continent should continue to be colonized under the auspices of Protestant England, with its comparative freedom of mind, or under the influence of absolute monarchy and Catholic France. The war of Protestantism against the Catholic power, which followed, was one in which was illustrated more than ever before that moral power which always controls events and guides revolutions. In the previous war of '43 principles had been lost sight of and therefore it was sterile of results.—The Seven Years' War was a war of parties—of Reform against Establishments, and it was pregnant in results. England then sought an alliance with despotic Russia, and strove to induce the voters of Austria to elect Joseph the Second, King of the Romans. Austria sought an alliance with France and all Europe stood upon the eve of a revolution. Under such a consciousness that the Middle Age with all its abuses was approaching its end, did the despotic powers come together—feeling sure that the dissolution of Legitimacy and Church Authority was close at hand. For the first time since the Reformation the three great Catholic powers, Austria, Spain and France, who had always been at variance banded themselves together to arrest the progress of free inquiry. In vain they led superior numbers to the field. The heroic rivalry of the middle age had lost its strength. In vain vast armies crowded to the field over plundered towns and pillaged cities—for no God of battles breathed his spirit into their hosts. A widespread suspicion of insincerity ruined the influence of the priest-craft; and Catholicism looked for defeat in its struggle against infidelity. From the pulpits of Paris were uttered signs over the terms of Christianity and for the last time the armies of the Catholic world were arrayed against the Protestants.

The Protestants had already waged successful war against the authority of the Church of Rome, but now the analysis was made of all existing institutions. By Luther and Calvin the authority of the Bible against the Pope and Prelates had been established; and now the appeal was to be made to reason alone. The spirit of doubt was diffused throughout Europe. Old institutions were doomed to fall before gigantic Skepticism. But Skepticism was no result in which humanity could repose.—Philosophy had declared for Humanity what Calvin had for the Elect, its tendency to perfection. But Skepticism differed as widely from Freedom from a creative power; and though the peace of 1763 placed the right of private judgement beyond danger of being impugned, no one in Europe had yet applied the principle to the affairs of nations, and seen that all national authority must rest on the will of the governed.

In the Northern Protestant Monarchies there sprung up a disposition for free inquiry. Prussia—the disciple of Luther, the child of the Reformation and essentially plebeian—offered a home to Voltaire and an asylum to Rousseau. She inspired Lessing to be an apostle of free inquiry, and to open the widest views with regard to the education of the race. She gave up her youth to be taught philosophy by Emanuel Kant, a philosopher, in power of analysis and universality, inferior to none since the days of Aristotle. Germany and all Europe hailed the peace of 1763 as a victory of Freedom of Mind. In an age of gigantic skepticism Frederick the Great, ever bold and resolute, set his foot upon the neck of privilege, and in every question of public law held the well-being of the State to be the paramount rule. He declared even justice to the humblest even against the highest, and projected a code of equal laws of which the glory of the conception belongs alone to him while its faults must be charged to the lawyers of his time whose genius was inferior to his design.

His ear was ever open to the prayer of the poor; and as in war he stood by the side of the common soldier, so in peace, the meanest peasant who knocked at his palace was sure to find a welcome audience. As a man, he loved the lineage of heroes; but as a monarch, he said, "I love the lineage of heroes, but I love merit more." "Patrician nobility," said he, "are but phantoms; true worth is within." And to his brother and his heir he declared that all men were children of one father, members of one family; "would you stand above them?" said he; "then excel them in humanity, in gentleness, and virtue." His indefatigable will gave the appearance of harshness to his character and his policy—of violence to the means he employed for increasing his strength—of tyranny to his errors of judgement. Thus he prepared for his successor a strong and powerful government.—Skeptical as to old establishments, he yet distrusted the people; rejecting Atheism as an absurdity,

he yet never admitted severity of conviction; satirizing the hereditary right of kings, he yet doubted the capacity of the multitude; questioning the past, he knew not how to reform it; doubting philosophy and religion, he appears the colossal genius of skepticism.

How truly the mind of Europe had embraced freedom of inquiry may be seen from the fact, that Russia recognized the principle of intellectual freedom. A new light had pierced the Russian nation; and the Empress Elizabeth favored the new philosophy with the magnificence of Asiatic despotism. That this period marks the moment when free inquiry began to be acknowledged appears from the fact that, in 1764, Germany, the creature of the middle age, elected as successor to the imperial crown one who strove to bring the pride of prelates down to the simplicity of plebeian apostles—to raise serfs to an equality with nobles before the law, and to give to the outcast Jew the privileges of Humanity. This again became apparent in Spain, which had at her head the feeble though honest-hearted Charles III., into whose Cabinet, superstitious as he was, the new ideas found entrance, who restrained the ferocity of the Inquisition and extinguished its fires, and exiled from the land of Loyola the Society of Jesuits he had founded, and confiscated their estates. To battle the Protestants the Society of Jesus was established; and now from one Catholic kingdom after another the Jesuits were expelled, till at last, for internal reasons, the Roman See itself capitulated to the spirit of the age. The Society of Jesus was abolished, and the fugitives sought shelter from Catholic persecution.

But nowhere was the triumph of Skepticism so manifest as in France. It there was infused into every department of Literature and Science; and, though not yet commenced, the Revolution, hushed in grim repose, awaited its evening prey. Authority had grown so weak as only to provoke licentiousness of opinion. Descartes had introduced, and Leibnitz and Malebranche had exercised, the spirit of free inquiry; and while the Protestants plead the Bible as authority, Descartes, at one bound, reached the principle of the freedom of the individual. Once advanced, it was speedily applied to analyze all the constitutions of the past. Free thought became the mistress of the world, and every body in the salons of Paris pretended to be a philosopher. All were against the Church, and many attacked Christianity itself. Some even opposed all religion, and prepared for the ruin of all social order by denying the validity of existing institutions, and the reality of those great principles of morality on which all society must be based.

On the one side was Voltaire, the Prince of Scoundrels in an age of Skepticism. His power pervaded all Europe. He excelled in seizing the expression of Society. He was the spoiled child of Society—the glass in which the brilliant but licentious aristocracy of the day reflected itself.—He sunned himself in the light of Society and dazzled it by concentrating its rays. He was its idol, and he loved its idolatry. Far from liking the existing authority, he was willing to forget the mass and remain content if the Government would only favor men of letters. He scoffed at the Church but courted her priests. He had high notions of the power of letters but saw not the essential power of truth. With all his professions he served neither the Sorbonne nor the People. Abhorring the cruelty of Superstition he never saw the footsteps of Providence along the line of the Centuries. In Politics he sought to be the counsellor of the Established form. In Morals he raised profound egotism to the dignity of a theory and made the supreme love of self the foundation of all morality.

Montesquieu, on the other hand, discovered the title-deeds of Humanity lying buried among the rubbish of Privileges and Charters. His was a generous nature, discarding alike Epicurism and Skepticism. He demanded freedom for all opinions, and was tolerant toward and quick to fashion principles of civil and political liberty.—He saw, with exulting hope, a great nation of Anglo-Saxons springing up in the forests of America; and such was the life of his thought, so observant was he of all the laws on which society reposes, that all Europe rose up to welcome the great work which swayed the mind alike upon the New-England coast and the banks of the Potomac, for it was the favorite study of James Otis and of Washington.

Jean Jacques Rousseau soon made his voice heard from the Republic of Geneva. He found that he could no longer flatter the great for a return of favors. Shallow and inconsiderate, he yet possessed an infinite feeling of humanity; tossed from faith to faith, by the light that Calvin had kindled, he read the death signal to the past establishment, and in tones of sadness but not despair, clinging to faith in man's nature and holding an infinite trust in God, he breathed out the spirit of revolution in words of flame and awakened all Europe by his voice. Voltaire led the cry against him, that he was setting the poor against the rich; but without learning and with no profound philosophy, he spoke out the secret that the ancient institutions of Europe were struck with the hand of death, and that if there was life in the world, it was the masses alone that lived.

In France the monarchy and hierarchy stood like isolated columns from which the building has crumbled away. The public mind had enlarged the sphere of action and the Court had become narrow and contracted. The treasury of France was exhausted and yet her extravagance was on the increase. The Monarch was buried in voluptuousness and his ministers were weak, ephemeral creatures, who brought into the cabinet their petty quarrels and selfishness. While the Church, by the mouth of Massillon, declared that the King should be elected by the people, Louis at the same time assumed power more despotic than before. His mistress, Pompadour, was cursed in public and courted by the great, and at her death he chose her successor from a house of public infamy, gave her a noble for a husband and introduced her into the highest circles of his court—insulting all that was sacred and decent in society and religion. Thus did licentiousness prepare the grave for monarchy; and France stood ready to attend its funeral—the dead to bury their dead.

Rousseau published to the world that the right of sovereignty belongs to the people—a truth which, once pronounced, never could be hushed. But Rousseau lost sight of the great principle of the age, the right to personal freedom of the individual. The forgetfulness of this caused all the bloodshed of the Revolution. Swedenborg, Hume and Voltaire all predicted the Revolution, the latter in a letter to D'Alembert, though little did he think that he should live to welcome the American Ambassador, a Boston mechanic, to the Parisian saloons.

But society always advances towards its end, and humanity, like the tree of the tropics, is never without its blossoms. In the West, a new movement was in progress. In Europe, not a single writer had reached the idea of a Government of the People. There it was the literary men, the aristocracy, that upheld the freedom of the mind. In America, it pervaded the mass of the People—it was sheltered in their convictions, and expressed in their laws. It existed as faith in truth, and therefore it had power to create States.

In Europe, the remains of an old tradition led the people to believe that in the regions of the West was a fountain, whence gushed water that had power to renew the youth of man, and bring back the freshness of his early life. And the tradition spoke the truth. There was such a fountain, but the life it renewed was the life of Humanity, not of the individual. The youth restored was the youth of Society not of any single member of it.

"O Freedom! thou art not as Poet's dream,
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,
And wavy tresses gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave,
When he took of the gyves. A bearded man,
Armed to the teeth, art thou: one mailed hand
Grasps the broad shield and one the sword: thy brow
Glories in beauty though it be, is scarred
With tokens of old wars, thy massive limbs
Are strong with struggling. Power at thee has launched

His bolts, and with his lightning smitten thee:
They could not quench the life thou hast from Heaven.
Merciless Power has dug thy dungeons deep,
And his swift armors, by a thousand fires
Have forged thy chain; yet while he deems thee bound,
The links are shivered, and the prison walls
Fall outward: terribly thou springest forth,
As springs the flame above a burning pile,
And shoudest to be nations, who return
Thy shoutings, while the pale oppressor flies."

As the momentous contest of Liberty drew near the whole world was hushed in tranquillity as it waited for the first sign of the coming blast. The arms of Russia were stayed in their encroachments on the Ottoman; Spain, France and Portugal were dumb with tranquil expectation. In the Eastern Seas the waves were calm; the tempest that had wrecked Egypt subsided as if the voice of Heaven had lulled its latest surge. Peace reigned throughout the globe—and every nation stood on tiptoe to gaze upon the issue—to see if the men who went to America for room to say their prayers would become insurgent for a principle and go to war for an abstract idea.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Friday morning, about 3 o'clock, a Mrs. Lynch, the wife of a weaver, residing in Black Horse Alley, at Philadelphia, made an attempt, while in bed, to cut her husband's throat. He escaped and ran down stairs, when she made an attempt upon her own life by inflicting a severe gash across the neck, nearly severing the windpipe. She was conveyed to the Alms-House, where she lies in a dangerous state. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the acts.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Legislature of South Carolina on the 13th inst. voted to accept the resignation of Mr. Calhoun as U. S. Senator, and on the 15th to proceed to the election of his successor.

This evening Mr. MOONEY reaches, in his fifth Lecture, a subject which has been the theme of much inquiry with the Historian, and is full of deep interest to the Christian—the Mission of St. Patrick. This lecture will also embrace a review of the state of Letters and Science in Ireland before his coming—a subject of great importance in its action upon the results of his labors. See advertisement.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—We would refer persons who wish to study this language to the advertisement of a teacher who has employed Manesca's system with great success.

SEVERE DISPENSATION.—Abraham A. Keyser, Esq., of the Schenectady Reflector, in the short space of eleven days lost all his children, four in number, between the ages of three and eleven years, by that dreadful scourge the scarlet fever.

Dorr has addressed a letter to a gentleman in Providence, recommending his friends in Rhode Island to register their names to vote under the Constitution just adopted by the legal party. He says he is about to issue an extended Address to the People of Rhode Island.

Mr. Edward H. Macy, formerly of Hudson, and son of Seth G. Macy, Esq., was instantly killed on the 22d ultimo, near Battle Creek, Michigan, by being thrown from his sleigh against the fence. Mrs. Macy was in company with her husband, but escaped without injury.

The steamers Missouri and Sam Dale came in collision on the Mississippi, a few miles above New-Orleans, on the 9th. The Dale was sunk, and the Missouri was considerably injured. No lives were lost and a good share of the cargo will be saved.

A man named Schmid has been tried and found guilty of fighting a duel in St. Martinsville, La. The Judge fined him \$50 and costs—declaring that for a second offence he should enforce the rigor of the law.

A man named Williamson, near Jefferson Barracks, Mo. was shot at on the 8th instant and wounded in the face, but not killed. Little hope, however, is entertained of his recovery.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED.—A most calamitous fire occurred near Croyle's Mills, Cambria county, on the night of the 1st inst. The building destroyed was a small two story frame dwelling, occupied by an old gentleman named Balloe, his wife, son and two grand children. Mr. Balloe and wife and the grand children slept on the ground floor, and the son up stairs. The son we believe is a young man of 16 or 18 years of age—he was awakened by the flames bursting into his room. All escape by the stairs being cut off, he jumped from the window, and immediately attempted to force the door below, in order to rescue his parents and the little ones; but failing in this, he sprang through the window into the apartment in which they slept, (which was already filled with scorching heat and smoke), made one grasp upon the bed, but his parents were gone—the little ones too had left their bed—and now, almost overcome with the smoke and heat, he was forced to fly for his life through the window he had entered—leaving his parents and the children to their fate.

When the flames had consumed all and left the building a smouldering heap of ruins, the crisped and blackened bodies of the four were found.—They had left their beds before the entrance of the young man, and sunk down, in all probability, from suffocation, in attempting to escape by the door.

FROM TEXAS.—By the way of New-Orleans we have advices from Galveston to the 3d instant, but the intelligence is scanty. The principal item is a report from the West that the Texan forces, about 1,000 strong, commenced their march for the Rio Grande about the 20th of November. It was more generally believed, however, that the soldiers were dispersing, and that nothing of a military nature would be effected. The crop of cotton was expected to be very large. President Houston was at issue with his Congress touching the Seal of Government, he being for Washington and many of the legislators for Austin.

A DUEL.—A duel was fought on the Gentilly Road, about half a mile below the city, yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Pistols were the weapons used, and the distance was ten paces. The parties were Captain Wright and Mr. Brown, and after shots were exchanged once, the affair was compromised.—We understand that the bullet of the challenged party passed through the hair of his adversary's head.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—A young man named Simeon C. Woodward, aged about 33 years, of Easton, Mass., was found by his brother on Thursday afternoon last week, suspended by the neck from a beam in an old barn, his father's residence, dead. No inquest was held upon his body, but it was supposed he put an end to his own existence. The cause which led him to commit the rash and foolish act, was discovered to be, from the purport of a letter found in his trunk, disappointed love.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Selden C. Warner, mate of the ship Montreal, of the London line of packets, laying at the foot of Wall street, and John Ashall, cabin boy, were found in their berths early yesterday morning, nearly suffocated and entirely insensible, caused by inhaling the fumes of charcoal, which had been placed on board to destroy rats.

General Tom Thumb, the greatest dwarf and smallest man that ever lived, remains five days longer at the American Museum. All of our first families are calling on him. He is lively, talkative and intelligent, and none should fail to see him.

The most wonderful feat we ever witnessed took place last night at the New-York Museum. Nellie, the greatest curiosity of the day, born without arms, performs with her feet what hands are unable to accomplish with their hands. She plays, winds up a watch, writes and stanzas of poetry, and does many other things, and is a most interesting Ethiopian dancer, Wright, the vocalist, Queen Victoria's Dances, &c. all to be seen for one shilling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.
LAWYER'S DIARY.—This Day, December 20.—
SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1, 2, 63, 39, 10, 24, 51, 23, 49, 50, 59, 83, 11, 112.
COURT OF COMMONS—Part 1—Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, Part 2, at 10 o'clock—Nos. 22, 24, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Monday, Dec. 19, 1842.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.—Of D. Belden, for correction of tax; Corns. B. Dwyer, for reduction of tax; John McTucker, for building a floating chapel for seamen; Wm. G. Ward, for reduction of tax; Fire Engine No. 42, for a new engine; Hose Co. No. 7, for a change of location; C. Vanderbilt, for pier at foot of Pike-street; D. T. Baldwin, to change the name of Greenwich lane to Greenwich place; owners of Houston street and Williamsburgh Ferry, for renewal of lease; C. V. S. Roosevelt, for reduction of tax; Richmond Turnpike Co. for leave to pile their ferry dock; American Insurance Co. for correction of tax; Firemen and citizens, for the restoration of Alms-House as a fire station; New-York Fire Department, to have new fire alarm lighted with gas; Corns. Bogert, for relief from tax; Seabury Treadwell, for correction of tax; Saml. Packwood, compensation for his building being injured by blasting rocks; Saml. S. Howland, for relief from tax; Henry James, for correction of tax; M. Reeder, for leave to lease lot No. 4 Chatham street; Archibald Robertson, for correction of assessment; Engine Co. No. 16, to employ a bell-ringer; J. Arent, for correction of tax; of bell citizens, tax-payers, asking restoration of wages of bell-ringers.

REPORTS.—Of the Committee of Assessments, in favor of a reduction of tax; of Anna Stryker, adopted.

REPORTS.—Of the Committee on Roads, &c. in favor of closing part of 15th street—adopted.

Of the Street Commissioner, in favor of paving part of 15th street—concluded. In favor of flagging a portion of 11th street—adopted. In favor of regulating 5th st.—adopted. In favor of paying George G. Rogers for digging a well, &c.—adopted. In favor of allowing Associate Reformed Church to erect a street lane to erect railing in front of lot No. 15, laid on the table. In favor of setting contract with Edw. Donnelly—adopted. In favor of flagging sidewalk in 19th street—adopted. In favor of flagging sidewalk in King street—adopted.

Of the Alderman and Assistant of the 3d ward, against erection of building by Eli Hart on pier near the Jersey City Ferry—adopted.

Of Committee on Assessments, adverse to granting reduction of tax to John H. Van Cracker—Committee charged. Adverse to granting reduction of tax to Wm. M. Tilden—adopted. In favor of relieving Geo. Townsend from payment of tax—adopted. Against granting reduction of tax to James Anselmo—adopted.

FROM DEPARTMENTS.—Communication from the Comptroller, asking temporary appropriation for 1843. Referred. From the same, with estimate for appropriation and tax bill for 1843. Laid on the table.

The quarterly statement of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, of receipts and expenditures, was received and laid on the table.

FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—Report of the Committee on Roads, &c. in favor of alteration of grade of 7th avenue. Referred.

Report of Committee on Wharves, in favor of granting leave to the Messrs. Brash to extend bulkhead foot of Clark street. Referred.

Report of Committee on Laws, &c. relative to public wells, pumps, &c. Referred.

Resolution that the Superintendent of streets be authorized to procure covered carts for collecting ashes, in place of those now used. Referred.

Resolved, By Aid. Purdy, That the Market Committee be required to propose a plan of an alteration into stores and tenements all those parts of the markets unnecessary or unoccupied; and also, that they purchase places for the erection of such a number of small markets as will meet the wants of the people, the income deriving to be paid for the lease or purchase of the ground. Referred to Market Committee.

Preamble and resolutions, That it be referred to the Committee on Finance to inquire and report the expediency of making application to the Legislature for authority to levy a Water Tax of one-fourth of a cent on the sale of all goods, wares and merchandise; also, on commission arising from negotiations, &c.—sales of all foreign exchange—on all sorts of erections of buildings—on ships or vessels—on all other manufacturing or mechanical productions—on all salaries, fees, or perquisites of all professions, when the same shall amount to \$700 and upwards, all of which be accounted for to the City Treasurer, under oath, on the 1st July in each year, under certain forfeitures.

Resolved, That a resolution to permit in consideration thereof the inhabitants to introduce at their own expense the Croton Water into their respective tenements free of charge. Referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board.

That it be referred to the Committee of Public Officers and Repairs to inquire into the expediency of removing the steam engines in Thirteenth-st. to the Public Yard. Referred.

That it be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Committee to inquire into the cause of the breaking up of the pavements where the water pipes are laid. Referred.

That it be referred to the Committee on Markets to inquire into the expediency of declaring a portion of the Public Markets free for all country people bringing in produce.—Referred.

That the Committee on Roads, &c. be instructed to inquire into the expediency of keeping the roads in order by contract, for a term not exceeding 3 years.—Adopted.

That it be referred to a Special Committee to inquire whether the duty of lighting the city may not be transferred to the Watch Department, the lighting of the city now costing \$400,000 over and above the cost of oil, and by uniting the two Departments in one thereby saving a considerable sum yearly to the city.—Referred to Special Committee.

Report of the Committee of Police, &c. on the communication of the Sheriff respecting the bribe in the matter of John C. Cook—laid on the table, and double the usual quantity of copies of the report sent to the President.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.—Report of the Finance Committee on petition of Thomas S. Cargill and others for lease of location for baths at Castle Garden.—Referred back to Finance Committee.

Adjusted till Tuesday next week.

POLICE OFFICE.—UNPROFITABLE PASSENGERS.—Francis McGuire, owner and driver of cab No. 151, was employed on Saturday evening last, while on his stand, at the corner of Broadway and Canal street, by a person named Wm. Valentine, to convey him to a porter house in Water street, and from thence to the foot of Stanton street, East river. At the porter house he took two friends, and while on the way to Stanton street the driver discovered that his passengers had stolen a large quantity of goods from the vehicle, he found that all the trimmings, cushions, curtains, &c. to the value of \$15, had been pilfered. Valentine was arrested last evening, but his companions, the name of one of whom was Riker, the other unknown, have not yet been caught.

BURGLARY AND STEALING A CARPET.—A colored man, named Benjamin Slater, was arrested by Officer Sparks, for having on the 24th October, stolen 361 yards carpeting, worth \$2 1/2 from the premises of Samuel Martin, 159 Grand street, which he was carrying away by means of a key. The carpet was recovered in Church street, where the prisoner had laid it, and was committed to answer.

STEALING VALISE, &c.—Benjamin Rogers and Peter Menis were arrested and committed for stealing a valise and vest from William Hume, corner of Greenwich and Courtland streets.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—DEATH FROM DISEASE AND WANT OF MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.—The Coroner held inquest to day at the corner of 34th street, for Nihil, a native of Ireland, who had been ill for some weeks without medical attendance and died on Sunday morning. Verdict, came to her death by disease and want of medical attendance.

DEATH BY ACCIDENTAL BURNING.—The Coroner held an inquest at the house of Elizabeth Bedell, No. 164 Mott-st., on the body of her daughter, Susan Ann, aged 3 years. The report of the jury, which was returned by means of a jury note, was that the child died from a fire caused by a stove, from which the child's clothes caught fire. She ran down the stairs screaming, and her mother came and extinguished the flames, but she was so badly burned that she died on Sunday evening. Verdict, Death by accidental burning.

THOSE IN ILL HEALTH READ THIS!—Winter is now upon us, and it becomes requisite that we should preserve ourselves from the approach of sickness. How many of our population are hurried to the grave by the onset of colds, coughs, consumption. Men, women and children fall victims, and thousands follow after without attempting to be saved. And yet one of the most effective remedies is at hand, and which if used in time, will save the life of the sufferer. It is the Cough Lozenges. Pleasant to the taste, they can be taken by the most distressed. If the lungs are ulcerated or diseased, they soothe them to such an extent, that the patient is enabled to breathe freely and peacefully. Like Peter's Vegetable Pills and Shilling's Strengthening Plaster, they have gained an enviable reputation throughout the Union. Principal office, 125 Fulton, corner of Nassau-st.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—At this festive season of the year, when ladies and ladies interchange civilities and glances, it behooves them to look as handsome as possible. For those who are afflicted with hairy excrescences, either on the upper lip of the fair, or moles on gentlemen's cheeks, the most potent extirpator of superfluous hair ever yet invented, besides its use is so easy and so safe, that really there is no excuse for a lady having her face disfigured by hairy hairs, or for a gentleman to have a mole on his nose, or a hairy hair on his forehead. To be had only at 67 Walker-street, one door from Broadway. \$1 per bottle.

HANDY ANDY, BY SAMUEL LOVER.—This laughter-provoking story is now complete. The publishers, D. Appleton & Co. have quite astonished us by the surpassing cheapness of this volume of upwards of 400 pages, 8vo, good type and paper, with two steel plates—50 cents. They have also issued an edition with 22 plates, gilt cloth—price \$1 25, as well as an edition with all the plates, half bound cloth, for \$1.

The "Literary Gazette," good authority in such matters, says of this work:

"The fatality which attends every thing to which Handy puts his hand, is not only excessively droll, but highly dramatic, without treading upon natural conduct and its natural results. Unlike other folks, his very blunders will make his course prosperous; for who that can read would be without so entertaining a companion as Handy Andy."

It will be ready for delivery to agents and others at this office to-morrow morning.

SAND'S SERRAPILILLA.—SCURVILA.—Other diseases have slain their thousands, but Scurvula has slain its tens of thousands. This very alarming affection appears under a great variety of forms, from the slightest deviation from health to the most fatal local and general disease. One of the most common forms is tubercular phthisis pulmonary or consumption of the lungs; diseases of the hip and knee joint and white swelling; also the glands of the neck and other parts of the body, and giving rise to a host of other diseases. Serrapililla is a cure for this most inveterate complaint, and in numerous instances it has brought returning health and life to the most desperate cases. It is a powerful purgative and peculiar combination with other vegetable substances it operates by removing in the first place unhealthy action from the diseased organs, substituting healthy action in its place, and giving rise to a host of other diseases. For particulars of its curative powers, see different advertisements in the daily papers.